

# RODNEY STANDARD.

"HE THAT WILL NOT REASON, IS A BIGOT; HE THAT CANNOT, IS A FOOL; AND HE THAT DARE NOT, IS A SLAVE."

RODNEY, (Miss.), TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1837.

No. 1.

Standard,  
EVERY TUESDAY BY  
DUFFIELD.

Not read in advance, or  
of the year.

Advertising.  
For the first insertion,  
for each additional inser-

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S. W. CAZET & CO.

HAVING made all the requisite ar-

rangements, are now fully prepared

to receive

Consignments of Cotton,

and attend to its sale.

Consignments to them will be covered by

open policies of insurance for river risks

and against fire while on storage in this

city, and charged at the customary rates.

A supply of BALE ROPE, BAG-

GING & TWINE, kept constantly on

hand.

New Orleans, August 29, 1837. 20-3m

To our Customers & the public

generally.

WE have just received, direct from

New York, a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Merchandise,

of which the following is a part—

3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Lowell Cottons,

Brown & bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,

Irish Linen,

Linen Shirtings and Diaper,

A beautiful assortment of Prints,

Silks, (plain and figured)

Muslins,

Cambrics,

Capes,

Collars,

Fancy Handkerchiefs,

Laces,

Edgings,

Hosiery,

Bonnets, &c. &c.

To which we invite the attention of the

Ladies particularly.

—ALSO—

A handsome lot of Jewelry, just rec'd

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS,

WARE, QUEENSWARE, AND

GROCERIES—

A splendid Stock of SPRING & SUMMER

CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c.

To which we call the attention of the

gentlemen and promise to please them.

FAUVER & FARNSWORTH.

April 4, 1837. 8-1f

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs

his friends and customers that he has

just received direct from New York, a hand-

some and well selected supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

Comprising Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

SPRING & SUMMER Clothing,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

HARDWARE,

Also—A few fine Double-barrelled GUNS,

which, added to his former stock, makes

his assortment very complete.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call

and examine his stock.

J. A. MONTGOMERY.

Rodney, March 28, 1837. 7-1f

Yoe & Davenport,

BEG leave to inform the public that they

are still in Rodney, and are now open-

ing, a superior assortment of

GOODS,

of every description, adapted to the season

and the market, viz:

Spring and Summer Clothing

Staple and fancy Dry Goods, of the latest

fashion and most approved style,

Hats, Boots, Shoes and Saddlery,

Queens, Glass & Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

&c. &c.

They have likewise a large lot of

GOOD PAPER

on hand, which they are anxious to dispose

of for cash only.

Having heretofore received a liberal

share of patronage, they feel desirous of

having it continued, and guarantee that all

those who confide in them shall not be dis-

appointed.

Rodney, April 11, 1837. 9-1f

Fresh Arrival.

STUART & SMITH,

HAVE just received, and are now open-

ing, an assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

adapted to the season, to wit:

Superior black Merinos,

do Silk Hdkfs (of various colors),

Fine Italian Sewing Silk, (assorted)

Black Silk Velvet, (a beautiful article),

Thread Lace and Edgings,

Black striped Chalis,

Mourning Muslin, &c.

Together with a very fine assortment of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Handkerchiefs,

Gloves,

Hosiery, &c. &c.

We have also on hand a lot of PALM

LEAF HATS.

Rodney, April 11, 1837. 9-1f

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of this

county on the 5th instant.

A MULATTO BOY,

NAMED

JOHN,

about 22 years of age, and says

he belongs to Thomas Grafton,

living in Madison county, Mississippi.

The owner is requested to comply with

the law, and take him away.

HENRY TERRELL, Jailor.

Jefferson county, May 16, 1837. 14



## POETRY.

### THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It comes—it comes, with the golden sheaf  
In the time of the year and yellow leaf,  
And it flings the fruit from the bended tree,  
And scatters it round in its reckless glee,  
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,  
And parts with its fingers her raven hair.

It comes—it comes, and its minstrel's wing  
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,  
With music, soft as the mellow strain  
Of zephyrs o'er the swelling main;  
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,  
And streams and mountains re-echo the song.

It comes—it comes, like a fairy sprite  
Arranged in robes of gossamer white,  
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,  
And the flowers yield beneath its conquering tread,  
For it strides along in its kingly way  
Like shadows that flit at the close of the day.

It comes—it comes, and the ripened grain  
Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,  
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light  
Like the star enthroned on the brow of night,  
And the teeming fields their offering bring  
At the sainted shrine of the autumn king.

The speech of Senator KING, of Georgia, is well worthy of perusal. Elected as a friend of the Administration, he took his seat with strong predilections in favor of General Jackson's measures. His reason exhibited to him the errors in those measures, and his independence of character was not slow in prompting an exposure of their faults.

Read the remarks below:—[EDITOR STANDARD.]

### THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun, to separate the Government from the Banks—

Mr. KING, of Georgia, rose, and in a speech of more than three hours in length, and much decision, delivered his views of the various questions involved in the subject before the Senate. The following is a brief outline of some of the points touched upon in his interesting address.

He said he had felt great embarrassment during the whole of the session in regard to the propositions of Mr. Rives and Mr. Calhoun. He was not entirely in favor of either. He had been always opposed to the State Bank system, and had predicted the disasters which have followed its adoption. He insisted that it had not only failed, but was an entire failure from the beginning—a system of fraud and deception. It produced speculations in the exchanges, by officers of the Banks who were expected to regulate them—the alleged facilities of exchange were merely nominal; and he addressed instances to show that shuffling, to a great extent upon them, had been carried on. The Specie Circular had increased the amount of shuffling, and he adduced instances of enormous profits divided by the banks in the city of his residence. He expressed the belief that the currency and the exchanges, had as they of course were, were made still worse by the interposition of the President.

Mr. K. had been rather inclined to favor the sub-treasury system, till the argument of Mr. Benton convinced him of its inexperience. He ridiculed Mr. Benton's precedents drawn from the Roman Empire, from Spain and from Turkey, and characterized their financial measures as those of plunder, oppression and blood. Mr. Benton had entirely frightened Mr. K. from the support of the sub-treasury system, as modified by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. K. expressed the hope that he would find himself able to support the present administration, but he must speak the truth. The message, he said, was greatly erroneous in various particulars, which he proceeded to show, mostly from authentic statements and other documents. By these he proved that the paper currency in England had not been expanded, as the message alleged; that there had been no increase of speculation there; that the value of currency there had been increased, and not depreciated; that there had been little or no augmentation of loans in England; that no universal commercial distress had occurred there except what was owing to its commerce with this country, and that in England there had been no overtrading. Mr. K. expressed extreme regret that these errors of the message had gone forth to the world, and had been believed as truth when there was no truth in them. He deprecated the importation of specie which had been forced into this country; and argued that this forced mass, instead of going into the circulation of the country, went into the banks and served as the basis of excessive paper issues.

The \$30,000,000 of foreign debt, in March last, as stated by the message, he thought an error, since more than \$32,000,000 of such debt had been paid since that period.

Mr. K. then entered into an elaborate and interesting financial investigation to show that the system adopted and acted on by the administration had been a vain warfare against the natural order of things in

commercial transactions. They had unnaturally forced gold and silver into the country from England, and then endeavored to keep it here, despite of the natural causes which led it to flow backwards or forwards; that by this violent procedure the Bank of England had been obliged in its own defence (in order to prevent its own vaults from being drained of all its specie,) to put a stop to American credit and call in its debts. If it had not done so, it would unavoidably have been forced to suspend payment. Now, if the natural laws of trade had been allowed to prevail—if the merchants of this country could have been allowed to obtain specie to pay the debt, and could have remitted it to England, no embarrassment would have followed; but the specie which they required was drained away to the West by the unnatural and violent process of the specie circular; in consequence of which a scarcity of specie was created on the Atlantic seaboard. The effects of the specie circular, while thus ruinous to the commerce of the East, were not less disastrous to the trade and business of the West. The banks there were drained of specie by its operation; it was in fact the commencement of a general run on them, begun by the government itself; a most impolitic and fatal procedure. Thus embarrassments were created on all sides, by attempting to force things to flow unnaturally in channels contrary to the course and order of trade.—Thus, a run against the trade and trading institutions of the country (and, by consequence, against all the people of the country,) was instituted and carried on by the very government of the country itself, and against its own country! A suicidal course, which perhaps, has no parallel in the history of the world.

Among other positions, Mr. K. brought forward the following, which he maintained by various arguments, and illustrated with clearness and force.

1. The banks are not broken and insolvent, merely because they do not pay specie. Specie is made to be an article of merchandise—it is no longer an item of currency. It never can become current, and be an item of currency so long as government, by its exclusive measures in reference to specie, forces it up at a premium, that is to drive it out of the general currency. It is now a commodity kept in broker's shops, ready for sale as any other merchandise.

2. The adoption of a hard money currency, and the exclusion of a paper currency would be equal to the confiscation of one third of the property of every individual in the country.

3. The paper currency of the country is not, as is now represented by some, depreciated in value. On the contrary, it has risen in value, and is now, at this moment, above the value that specie bore before the suspension. For land, houses, and other property, can now be purchased with good current bank notes, for less than the same could have been purchased before the suspension, in gold or silver, when, by the relative excess of the currency it was less valuable than now. Therefore paper is at a less depreciation than when there was a currency of gold and silver and paper—that is before the suspension of specie payments.

4. The results of the specie circular, by its acting in violation of all laws of exchange were most ruinous. Such were the results of what the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) called the "glorious—glorious—specie circular!" (referring to the language used by Mr. Benton a few days ago. Here Mr. B. nodded assent and said "Ay, glorious.") We now, however, (said Mr. King,) have found that this glory had somewhat depreciated, like some bank bags, and from the same cause, namely, that it was found not to have rested on a very solid basis. We now, (he said,) behold our government insolvent and disgraced in a time of profound peace; our young and prosperous nation branded as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers—its merchants bankrupt; manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; planters ruined; and two thirds of the working class threatened with actual starvation. So much for glory! Mr. K. thought this too much glory to be endured any longer.

Mr. K. called upon his political friends to join him in restoring the control of the finances of the country to Congress, and rescuing them from exclusive executive legislation. Mr. K. did not say that there had existed no disease in the banking system; but the methods adopted to cure the disease were just as bad as if a physician were to turn a man heels upwards to cure him of an apoplexy.

In relation to the bank of the United States, Mr. K. spoke with great energy and pointedness. He said the fate of that bank was very extraordinary. But before he could venture to utter a word in favor of that institution, he felt he must give his reasons for speaking, for whoever now would open his mouth in its defence was obliged to defend himself as if he were a felon or a traitor.

He had grown up from his earliest life a democrat in habits and associations. Mr. K. was a democrat in heart; a real democrat; he used not the word as a catch-word; he dispensed catch-words. He went for an economical Administration, and no one should find him with Democracy on his lips; but Tyranny and plunder in his heart; He would shew no false theory from Heaven to serve the Devil in. He was a democrat from his youth, and when he first entered upon public life he found the Bank of the United States established by the democratic party. This party established this Bank in 1814; that was the remedy then proposed and found efficient; and from the

time of its establishment to the period when it was put down, we had a currency better than any other nation was ever blessed with. Such an institution, in fact seemed necessary to the Government of this country. No country having a mixed currency could do without it. It was necessary to trust the finances of the country to some agency. The fate of this bank, established by the democratic party, Mr. K. said, was extraordinary; and he proceeded to show the injustice and inconsistency of the Administration towards it. If Mr. Bidle lay down, he was useless; if he stood up, he was impudent; if he sat down, he was suspicious. If he expanded, he was bribing the country. If he contracted, he was ruining the country. If he imported specie, he was speculating upon the country; if he exported specie, he was conspiring against the country. In short, whether he pressed above or below the President, he equally muddled the water. Mr. K. referred to an attack on the bank by Mr. Niles, for not exporting specie in 1832, and compared that with the late policy of the Administration in regard to the exportation of specie. In truth Mr. K. went on to say, that institution had by shipping 5 millions of specie, performed an operation more favorable for this country than ever could be expected from an institution which had been warred against as it had been.

Mr. K. referred to all these things to vindicate himself and others who have always entertained these opinions of the bank; and not meaning to indicate any course on his part in relation to a bank variant from the opinions of the mass of his constituents, which, when he last heard from them, were, he believed, averse to a national bank.

Mr. K. made also a number of remarks in defence of the bank of the United States against the charge of having used its influence for political purposes. He denied that the Bank had meddled in the politics of the country, and he dared any man to place his finger on a single instance in which the bank had done so—at least before the late President had commenced his war on the bank a war which originated in the refusal of the bank to make its management subservient to party purposes.

Mr. K. next referred to the declaration made by Mr. Calhoun on a former day, that he would not now take the Bank of the United States as a Bank of public deposit, even as a State institution, because, after the war against it, it would give the Bank a triumph over the Government. Mr. K. confessed himself shocked by this declaration. A triumph! Mr. K. exclaimed, a triumph against the Government! What government? Mr. K. had thought that the government of the United States consisted of Congress and the President. But did the gentleman mean the Government of the House? or the Government of the White House? Mr. K. dwelt on this topic with point and strong feeling.

THE ERA OF RETRENCHMENT, ECONOMY, AND REFORM, to bring about which the Administration of John Quincy Adams was overthrown, may now be considered, we presume, at its pinnacle of glory, since by the various arts and processes of those who are carrying it through, the Treasury itself has been so reformed, that from a dangerous plethora, it is reduced to a state of entire atrophy; in plain terms, from overflowing abundance to bankruptcy.

It is a little curious to inquire how, within less than a year, a little year, this extraordinary result has been brought about? There was, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress last month, a sum of \$3,670,137 in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, over and above the sum of \$7,469,850 surplus, which was ordered to be deposited in four separate instalments with the States. Of this last sum, \$3,337,214, constituting the fourth instalment, has not been, and is not now to be deposited, so that adding that to the balance on hand on the 1st of January, we have \$16,037,351, against the current year's expenses, without looking at all to the current revenue. But the actual receipts for the first six months of this year have been \$13,187,182, and the lowest estimate for the last six months, after allowing for the postponement of the merchant's loans till next year, is \$1,500,000; making an aggregate of about thirty-three millions and a half of dollars, for the resources of an economical, reformed, and retrenching administration of one year!

The expenditures of the same year of Mr. Adams' administration, which so startled the nerves and patriotism of those who now have charge of the Government, amounted to \$13,295,041; less than three eighths!! of the revenue and resources of this year!—What then will our readers say, when told that this enormous revenue—swelled by the nine millions of the fourth instalment, which, according to law and contract, should have been deposited with the States—will fall more than a million short of the expenditures?

Yet such is the fact.

The Treasury Report, already referred to makes the expenditures of the first half year \$16,743,584, and estimates those of the remaining half year at \$10,000,000. But to this estimate are to be added \$1,600,000 just voted for the Florida war; and 500,000 for the present session of Congress; and we shall then have a sum of \$31,333,000!! as the total expenditure of this year.

Some of the items in this enormous expenditure are of the most startling nature; for instance, those of the War Department, including pensions, amount to \$10,300,000 for six months—and will at the same rate for the next six months, and with the addition of the \$1,600,000, now voted for Florida,

reach to twenty-two millions eight hundred thousand dollars! This for the military expenditures alone of the country for one year, in a period of general peace—save only the contemptible contest in a corner of our territory, with some 1200 savages! We have not now at hand the means of verifying the fact, but we have a strong persuasion that in no one year of the last war with Great Britain, when we were contending against that mighty nation, was the expenditure of the War Department as large as this.

But even with all the enormous resources above detailed, this economical administration is unable to meet its engagements, without calling on Congress to authorize the beginning of a new public debt. It was among the boasts of Gen. Jackson's friends that during his administration, the national debt, contracted in the war of Independence, and in the second war of 1812, was finally extinguished.

It will be the opprobrium of President Van Buren, that in the first year of his administration the foundation is to be laid, at his suggestion, of a new national debt. Ten millions of dollars are to be raised by the sale of Treasury notes—and Treasury notes, as every one conversant with such matters, knows, are just as much the evidences of debt on the part of the Government, as certificates of stock. There is, indeed this difference against them—that in the case of loans on stocks specified funds are often designated and set apart for the redemption of the stock; whereas Treasury notes have no such specific pledge, and no certain period of redemption. Indeed, as proposed to be issued by the President and his Treasury Secretary, in sums of \$25 and upwards with interests—without any means pledged for their redemption and without any option on the part of the holders of finding them at any given period, and at some stated rate of interest—they would be nothing more or less than "old continental."

This, then, is the sequel of treading in the footsteps—that within the first year, this specie paying Administration in name and profession, is reduced to recommend the issue of "Old Continental," and that a party brought into power under the pretext of economy and reform, has spent as much in one year, as Mr. Adams' Administration, whose extravagance they were to correct, spent in three years.

Will the people, seeing these things still believe in such a party? We think not. N. Y. American.

State of the U. S. Bank.—The United States Gazette of Monday, says: "A friend who has had access to the October statement of the Bank of the United States, transmitted to Harrisburg, favors us with the following particulars:—The notes of the new bank out, except the pre notes at long dates, issued to individuals during the late troubles, amount to \$91,403 33

The notes of the late bank out, to 6,175,801 05